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inction between it and *E. latifolia*. It is now to be looked for in other localities.

Buffalo, N. Y.

DAVID F. DAY.

**Query.**—Is it always the case that the common blue flag, *Iris versicolor*, changes the color of its flowers to white when removed from the swamps to garden cultivation? I have never seen any allusion to the fact, if it is so.

A few years ago, whilst in Darien, Ga., a lady showed me a white-flowered flag in her garden, and assured me that she had herself removed it from the neighboring swamp, and that it had become white after removal. Here, in the gardens in Aiken, there is plenty of it—all white-flowered. I have not been able to trace the origin of the plants directly, but they were probably brought from the swamps. Before seeing that in Darien, I had had reason to suspect such a change, and I make this note of inquiry whether it has been observed by others.

Aiken, S. C., Sept. 6th.

H. W. RAVENEL.

**New Station for *Psilotum triquetrum*, Swartz.**—Last week I found here six or eight specimens of this plant growing under a live oak and pine. It has been identified by Dr. Gray, to whom I sent it, and also by Mr. Ravenel of Aiken, S. C., who informs me that thirty-five years ago he met with the same in St. John's—Berkeley, in this State, but that he has not seen it since. He found about a half dozen specimens growing in an old deserted garden, under "wild orange-trees." Chapman says "*East Florida*."

Bluffton, S. C., Sept. 18, 1882.

J. H. MELLICHAMP.

***Echinosperrum Greenei*, Gray.**—As plants gathered by me about the middle of March at San Diego, Cal., and pronounced this species by Dr. Gray, do not agree in some respects with the description in the North American Flora, the following completer one is herewith given:

Annual, 3'-12' high, appressed-pubescent throughout, branching from the base, branches prostrate or ascending, weak; leaves linear-oblong, the lower ones opposite and usually connate, often linear, bracts broader, sometimes narrowly oblong; racemes bracteate throughout; calyx white- or often yellow-hairy (hairs with a prominent pustulate base), lobes enlarging in fruit, open, lanceolate, acute, with a dense white tuft of hairs at the tip; flowers less than a line long, white; fruit scattered, lowest short-pedicelled, not joined to the stem; nutlets with three distinct (usually white) ridges running more or less regularly from the tip around the sides (but not on the angles) and down the centre to the base on the outer face, and usually with one intermediate one on each side; cross-ridges forming regular meshes with these, and from the angles thus formed arising straight prickles which are scarcely ever glochidiate and often not even barbed; the depressed meshes filled with from one to several tubercles; nutlets cuspidate, ovate, convex on the outer and inner faces; inner face reticulated but not armed, provided with a very prominent ridge running from the sharp tip to the large, almost deltoid scar at the base; angles rounded.

Dr. Gray informs me that the plant is quite rare. This, however, is not the case at and south of San Diego, where it is rather common, but appears to have been overlooked heretofore. The same is true of *Echidocarya Californica* and *Harpagonella Palmeri*.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

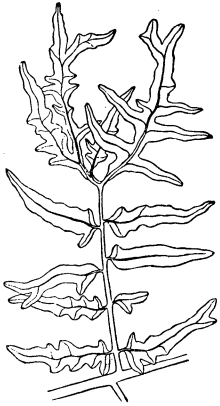
MARCUS E. JONES.

**Adventitious leaf on Dandelion.**—I have found to-day a dandelion (*Taraxacum Dens-leonis*) with a well-marked though small leaf on the otherwise naked scape. It is three inches below the involucre.

W. W. BAILEY.

**Abnormal Growths in Ferns.**—The following notes are from observations on specimens collected during the present season on Staten Island:

*Pteris aquilina* L.—Branches of the frond showing a great tendency to bifurcation. In the specimen figured, one of the branches is three times bifurcated, and many of the pinnae show the same tendency. In another specimen the pinnules are remarkably crenate and finely undulate on the surface, as if passed through a fluting-machine, with many edges fringed.



These two varieties were found in a limited locality, near Tottenville, in company with the var. *caudata*, Hook.,\* gradually merging by every intermediate stage into the typical form.

*Osmunda cinnamomea*, L.—A fertile frond in which the upper half is composed of very much constricted sterile pinnae; apparently approaching var. *frondosa*, Gray, which is, however, distinguished by being fertile above and sterile below, the very opposite of the specimen in question.—Found near Garretson's; one specimen only.

*Aspidium acrostichoides*, Swartz, var. *incisum*, Gray.—A great many forms seem to be included under this variety. In some of the fertile fronds every one of the pinnae is constricted, and covered with fruit throughout its entire surface. From this extreme there is every intermediate stage to the typical form. In some, the tips only are fertile, in others, the fruit is scattered over the surface promiscuously, and in rare cases is arranged in regular rows as in *A. marginale*, Swartz. Only two localities have thus far yielded these forms; near Four Corners and Egbertville.

ARTHUR HOLLICK.

**Botanical Notes.**—*Expansive Power of Fungi.*—The marvellous expansive power resulting from the rapid growth of the soft cellular tissue of fungi was strikingly illustrated a short time since in a grain elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.

The asphalt flooring of the building was over a foot thick, in two

\* It has been decided by Prof. Eaton that the variety found at Staten Island is not the true *caudata*.—ED.